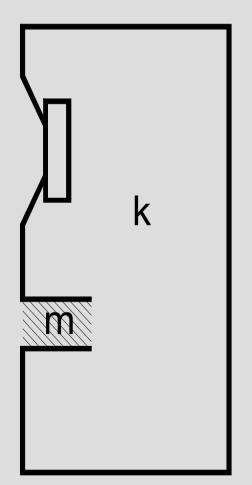
Multiple Chamber Aligned in Parallel Speaker System (MCAPSS)

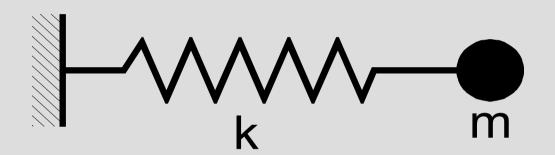
Basic Concepts

Advanced Loudspeaker Enclosure

By Shigeru Suzuki March 23, 2008

Traditional Approaches Bass-Reflex Architecture



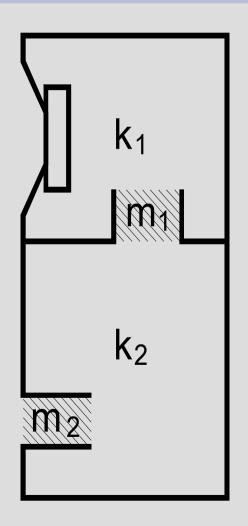


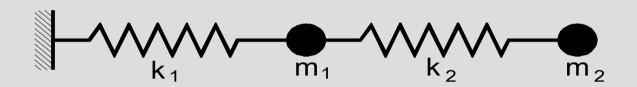
Single Bass Reflex system has just ONE Characteristic Frequency

$$f_D = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Bass-reflex architecture is an application of Helmholtz's cavity resonator

Traditional Approaches Double-Bass-Reflex Architecture





Double Bass Reflex system has TWO Characteristic Frequencies.

$$f_D = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k_{11}m_2 + k_{22}m_1 \pm \sqrt{(k_{11}m_2 + k_{22}m_1)^2 - 4m_1m_2(k_{11}k_{22} - k_{12}k_{21})}}{2m_1m_2}}$$

See Appendix-A of "Equations to calculate characteristic frequencies of Multiple Chamber Aligned Speaker System (MCAPSS)" by Shigeru Suzuki.

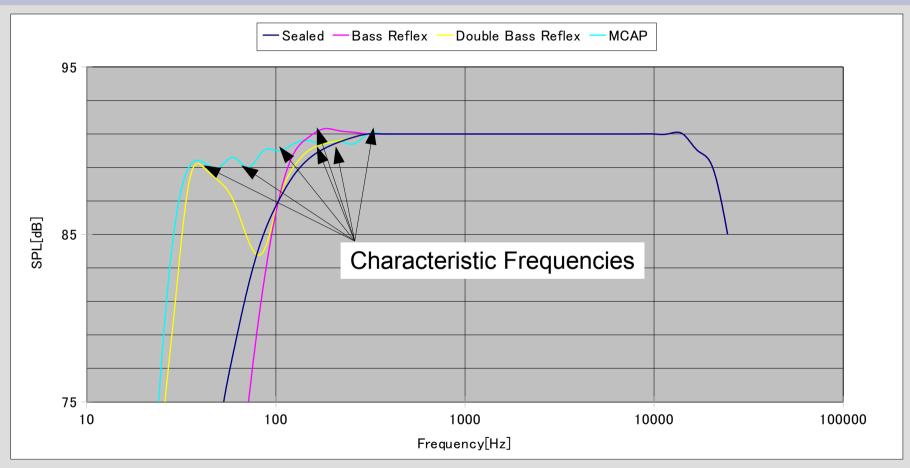
Technical Target of MCAPSS

- Improve frequency response over low range (below f_o of speaker unit)
- Let this architecture suitable not only for woofer drivers but also for full-range speaker drivers.
- Make Speaker Enclosure size smaller as much as possible compared with existing equivalent systems.
- Develop calculation method so that everyone could design one's own.

Advantages of MCAPSS

- MCAPSS architecture has multiple characteristic frequency. The number of characteristic frequencies is theoretically unlimited.
- MCAPSS architecture generates lower frequency than *fo* at considerably high sound pressure level.
- MCAPSS architecture requires smaller enclosure than existing equivalent systems.
- MCAPSS is not only suitable for woofer drivers but also full-range drivers . Full-range drivers are free from electrical network circuits so that they are advantageous.

Frequency Response MCAPSS vs. Traditional Approaches



MCAPSS has 4 or more characteristic frequencies (depends on number of chambers and ducts), while double-bass-reflex has 2 and single-bass-reflex has one.

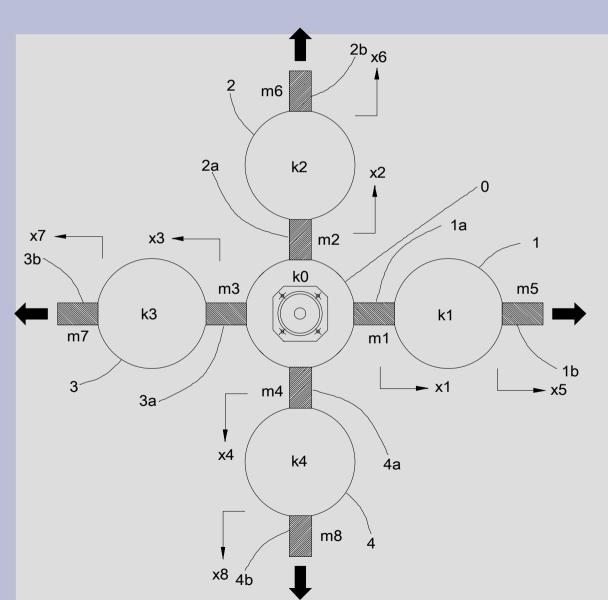
Multiple characteristic frequency realizes improved response in low frequently region.

Note: This is just conceptual figure to explain difference among different systems.

Technical Feature of MCAPSS

- MCAPSS stands for <u>Multiple-Chamber Aligned</u> in <u>Parallel Speaker System</u>.
- MCAPSS is designed to boost multiplecharacteristic frequency.
- MCAPSS consists of main chamber where speaker driver is installed, sub-chambers, and ducts.
- Each sub-chamber is connected to main chamber through inter-chamber duct.
- Some of (typically, all) sub-chambers have open-air duct.

How MCAPSS works Schematic: Number of Sub chambers=4



o: Main chamber 1-4: Sub-chamber

m1 - m8: mass of air that is involved in each duct

ko: reference spring constant for speaker cone

k1 -k4 : equivalent spring constant

for each duct

x1 - x8 : displacement of mass of air

Note: Number of sub-chambers is theoretically unlimited.

If number of sub-chambers is one, it is identical to traditional double-bass-reflex architecture.

Equations of Motion of MCAPSS

Equations of Motion : Free Vibration

$$\begin{cases} m_{j}\ddot{x}_{j} + k_{0}r_{j}\sum_{i=1}^{N}r_{i}x_{i} + k_{j}r_{j}(r_{j}x_{j} - r_{j+N}x_{j+N}) = 0 \\ m_{j+N}\ddot{x}_{j+N} + k_{j}r_{j}(r_{j+N}x_{j+N} - r_{j}x_{j}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

mj: mass of air involved in each duct

N: number of sub-chambers

ko: reference spring constant of base chamber

k₁-k_N: spring constant of each sub chamber for reference cross-sectional area

rj: ratio of cross sectional area divided by reference area

xj: displacement of air mass in each duct

Equation of Motion: Matrix Form

Equation of motion of free vibration can be expressed in matrix form.

$$M\ddot{X} + KX = 0$$

M: Mass Matrix

K: Stiffness Matrix

X: Displacement Vector

Eigen Value Problem

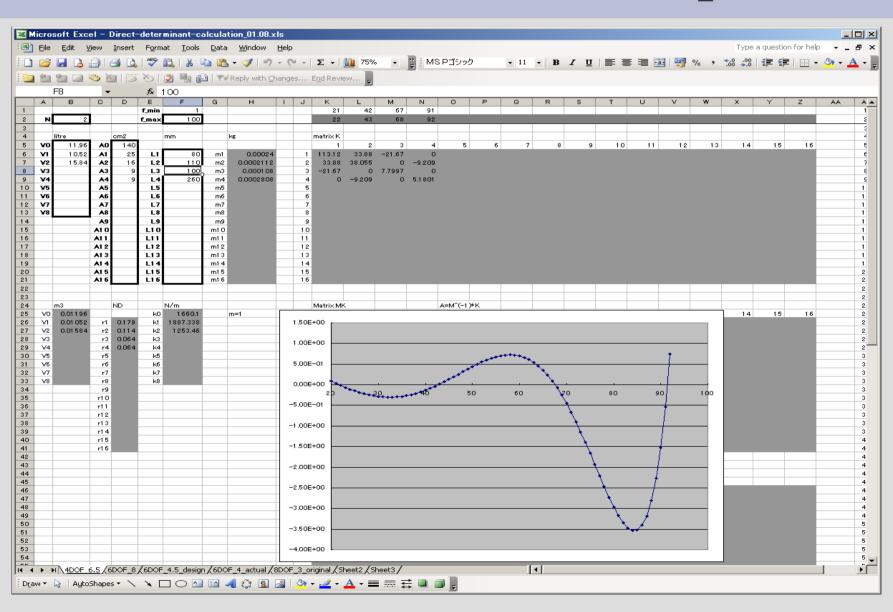
$$|\mathbf{K} - \lambda \mathbf{M}| = 0$$

 λ : Eigen Value

Solving Equations of MCAPSS Refer to another document

- 1. Determine number of sub-chambers
- 2.Determine principal dimensions (size of chambers, ducts)
- 3. Develop equations of motion of your model
- 4. Calculate mass-matrix and stiffness-matrix
- 5. Solve Eigen Value Problem using a computer program (described in another document).

Solving Equations of MCAPSS Calculation Window (Example)



Expected Q & A (1) General

QUESTIONS

ANSWERS

Do I like MCAPSS sound?

- It is recommended for those who like full-range system's sounds, but not recommended for those who prefer multiple-way systems rather than full-range systems.
- Is designing MCAPSS difficult for me?
- It may be difficult if you are not good at mathematics. Knowledge level of MS in Engineering may be required.
- Do you have examples of MCAPSS?
- Yes. I have already made six models.
 Some of them will be uploaded to this web page.

• Is MCAPSS good for high fidelity system?

- I believe YES. One advantage of MCAPSS is it is good for full-range drivers.
- Is it difficult to assemble MCAPSS?
- It may be difficult for beginners.

Expected Q & A (2) General QUESTIONS General ANSWERS

- I have difficulty to calculate and design MCAPSS. May I ask you for more details?
- Where can I buy MCAPSS?

Where can I hear sound of MCAPSS?

Do I need to pay for the patent.

- Yes, I would try to help you as much as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact me.
- Any MCAPSS is not sold right now.
 There is no manufacturer. I wish I could, but I have no fund to found a company.
- There is nowhere you can hear sound of MCAPSS except my home. You may write to me if you really want to hear them. My home is located in Tokyo, Japan.
- Patent application was submitted in 2007, but it has not yet become a right. Even though patented, it does not affect non-commercial personal use.

Expected Q & A (3) Technical QUESTIONS Technical ANSWERS

- What is the recommended number of sub-chambers?
- What characteristic frequency should be targeted?

 How can I determine size of ducts and volume of each chamber?

- It must be at least 2. N=2, 3, or 4 will be suitable for practical reasons.
- From my experience, lowest characteristic frequency should be 50Hz for 3" drivers, 40Hz for 4" drivers, and 20Hz 30Hz for 6.5" and bigger drivers. Highest characteristic frequency may be determined based on driver's response curve.
- You may begin with defining volume of chambers. Chamber's size depends on practical constraint. I suggest that summation of cross sectional area of each inter-chamber duct does not exceed ½ of driver's effective area (ao). Cross sectional area of open-air duct should be equal or even smaller than of inter-chamber duct. Then calculate characteristic frequencies. Parameter should be lengths of ducts.

Expected Q & A (4) Technical OUESTIONS Technical ANSWERS

- Response in low frequency region seems not enough. What can I do?
- MCAPSS generates lowest characteristic frequency, so you may boost low frequency using tone control. Bass-reflex system cannot boost lower than fd; it is true to MCASPS, but MCAPSS has lower fd, thus using tone control is very effective.
- Which drivers should be suitable for MCAPSS?
- Considerably powerful full-range drives are recommended. I suggest 3" drivers of Tangband: W3-316 is most recommended. If you like Fostex, I suggest FE126E, FE166E, FE206E, FF125K, FF165K, and FF225K; however, any driver can be used as you prefer.

Expected Q & A (5) Technical QUESTIONS Technical ANSWERS

 May I think that MCAPSS is competed technology?

How can you complete MCAPSS technology?

- MCAPSS is proven technology, yet it is not complete. Any technology is perfect. We have to improve applications everyday.
- I will try to design, assemble and test as many models as possible, but cannot make enough. I would be the most happy, if you want to work with me to help developing MCAPSS. One purpose of publishing this document is to find a partner. My contact email address is shown in the web page.

Summary

- MCAPSS is an application of cavity resonator speaker system with multiple characteristic frequency.
- Equations and solution were proposed.
- MCAPSS is suitable not only for woofer drivers but also full-range drivers.
- I would be the most happy if you become interested in MCAPSS. Thank you.